UNITARIAN WORD & WORK

MARCH 1916

The Monthly Bulletin of the American Unitarian Association, The Alliance of Unitarian Women, Young People's Religious Union, and The Unitarian Temperance Society

Publication Department

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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THE UNITARIAN NATIONAL SOCIETIES

REPRESENTED IN THIS ISSUE OF WORD AND WORK

ALL OF THESE SOCIETIES have their headquarters in the building of the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. The names of the principal officers of each society will be found on the first pages of the sections devoted to their respective organizations. The work and purpose of these societies may be stated in brief as follows:

THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

THE ASSOCIATION was founded in 1825, its object being "to diffuse the knowledge and promote the interests of pure Christianity." In furtherance of this purpose the Association publishes books, reports, and tracts; supports missionaries; establishes and maintains churches, and aids in supporting ministers; assists students in preparing for the ministry; and helps fellow-citizens of foreign birth and speech in entering upon their American life. It administers endowments for the benefit of schools and churches of the Unitarian order; for the relief of poor and worthy ministers and the widows of ministers; for providing public lectures in centers of population; for the benefit of schools for colored people in the South; and for many other beneficent purposes.

THE ALLIANCE OF UNITARIAN WOMEN

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE was organized in 1890, and has for its aims primarily to quicken the religious life of the Unitarian churches, and to bring the women of the denomination into closer acquaintance, co-operation and fellowship; to promote local organizations of women for missionary and denominational work; to bring them into helpful association; to collect and disseminate information regarding all matters of interest to the denomination, such as needs of local societies, facilities for meeting these needs, work to be done, the collection and distribution of money, and in general to devise ways and means for the most efficient usefulness of the women of the Unitarian fellowship.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S RELIGIOUS UNION

THE UNION was organized in 1896, and its purposes are to foster the religious life; to bring the young people of the Unitarian churches into closer relations with one another; and to spread rational views of religion and to put into practice such principles of life and duty as tend to uplift mankind. The cardinal principles of the Union are truth, worship and service. It maintains a field secretary to promote the organization of the young people and to extend the fellowship of the Union.

THE UNITARIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY is practically the working committee of the Unitarian churches to promote the cause of temperance in every way possible. It publishes and freely distributes addresses, pamphlets, leaflets and tracts, and furnishes temperance news and facts to the public press. It arranges for conferences on the subject of temperance and sends speakers to general meetings where this subject may properly have a share in the interest and attention.

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Vol. 19 MARCH, 1916 No. 6

EDITORIAL

IN McBride's Magazine for December 1915, and (by permission) in the Meadville Theological School Quarterly Bulletin for January there appears an article by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York entitled, "Why Should a Man enter the Ministry?" As might be expected from so vigorous a writer and speaker, this article is intense, direct and vital, and it ought to be read by every one who to-day regards the future of Protestant Christianity with apprehension.

Mr. Holmes does not, in this article undertake to cover all the problems that confront the church, nor does he attempt to deal with all the conditions that might prevent young men from entering the ministry, but the factors that employ his attention are laid before the reader with commanding force and clearness. He calls attention to the overcrowded condition of the older professions, like the law, medicine, and teaching, the multiplication of new professions, like engineering, municipal administration and social service, and contrasts them with the lean and hungry aspect of the Christian ministry. The writer dwells at some length upon the causes which in our time, have conspired to bring the church to such straits and then sets forth the reasons that deter the "average young man" from entering the ministry.

BRIEFLY stated his reasons are as follows: 1. Inadequate salaries. He refers to various reports to show that while ministers themselves are by no means mercenary in their ambitions they are sadly underpaid and can not, under present conditions, provide for sickness, accident and old age, to say nothing of providing those opportunities for the education of their children which refined and cultivated people generally require.

AS the second deterrent upon the entrance of young men into the ministry is "the apparent pettiness of the work which occupies the average pastor. Most young men as they face the problem of life, yearn to give themselves to the accomplishment of big things, or at least of things which have the 'feel' of reality about them. It is the chance to grapple with the real world on a large scale, quite as much as the chance of money-making, I imagine, which tempts so many of our best men to take up railroading, engineering, corporation management, or even the law."

Space will not allow in this place an adequate transcript of his masterly treatment of this phase of the subject. Briefly he shows that "pettiness" exists only for the petty mind. All occupations are in large measure filled with petty elements.

"A task is great or small according to the greatness or smallness of the soul which undertakes it, of the goal to which it is directed, of the spirit by which it is animated. A small thing done greatly to a great end, becomes itself great; just

as a great thing, done meanly to a mean end, becomes itself mean. Or, if there be absolute values, the minister more than all others finds them, for it is his happy lot to deal not with wood and steel and gold, the things which are seen and are temporal, but with the fruits of the spirit, which are unseen and eternal."

THE third reason cited by Mr. Holmes is "the waning prestige and authority of this profession." He cites historical references to show how much more of an oracle and leader the minister of old was than he is to-day.

"Its glories dimmed, its powers gone it has no further inducements to offer to its suitors."

But in this very change the writer sees a great cause for rejoicing.

"To-day the ministry is what a man with his intelligence and character, makes it. The man is now the great thing, not the office. The profession, in other words, has been democratized, rationalized, moralized, and to this extent magnified and not diminished. The ministry to-day is on the same human par with every other profession. Its rewards are the rewards of ability, its powers the powers of character, its authority the authority of initiative judgment, courage, wisdom, vision — in a word, of personality. The ministry was once a place for weaklings, younger sons, the unfit generally. The buoyancy of a sacrosanct office kept these more or less helpless persons afloat in the sea of life. To-day this buoyancy is gone. If a man is to survive in the ministry he must swim. Wherefore is it an office for strong men only."

And Mr. Holmes refers to such men as "Gordon of Boston, Greer of New York, Lloyd Jones of Chicago, Aked of San Francisco" to show that for leaders of large calibre there are corresponding allurements and rewards.

AFTER referring to the waning influence of the church and the mistaken fidelity to the letter of ancient creeds which so often brings confusion, humiliation and disgrace to those who would wish to make the church an instrument for the attainment of new knowledge, new moral standards, new ideals of social justice, Mr. Holmes makes the positive statement that "bad as the situation is, it is not so bad as to call for the abandonment of the ministry by stalwart men. On the contrary, now is the time for such men to seek the ministry, that organized religion may not fall into utter decay and society be robbed of the inestimable services of its greatest institution. When such men appear, there is no trouble about bringing the church into touch with life and making its influence count in the affairs of men!"

As to the matter of affording honest men an opportunity for perfect moral integrity; there is no remedy save in the church itself.

"Ignorant men, and men with accommodating moral principles, may not be much concerned by this situation. But that strong men who understand the ideals of scholarship and cherish a high sense of personal honor should revolt is fortunately inevitable. Meanwhile, however, it is to be said that there are some Christian denominations which are free. If a man wants to enter the ministry that he may bear witness to truth and serve the cause of right, he need be deterred by no fears of heresy-hunts."

THE differentiation among modern specializations, which offers in the ministry a unique field for cultivation and which affords satisfactions known to no other profession, the writer refers to as follows:

"His field, as contrasted with other fields, is that of the spirit. On its divine side, it includes God; on its human side, the soul. From the near view, it is concerned with the commonplaces of conduct and character; from the far view, with the mysteries of immortality and salvation. Embracing all of theology and the higher if not the greater part of ethics, it involves first and last all of those great questions of life and destiny which comprise the fabric of the

world-problem. To deal adequately with this problem requires not merely gifts of a high order, but knowledge of a wide range."

These comments and quotations are not intended to furnish a substitute for the article itself, but merely to call attention to it, that it may be carefully read and studied by any who are seriously considering the function of the Christian ministry. The closing words well represent the spirit by which the writer was moved and the purpose he had in view.

"A man enters the ministry to-day, why? Because he feels burning within his soul the desire to seek truth and proclaim it to the ears of men. Because he yearns to surrender himself utterly to the service of men — to banish their ignorance, heal their blindness, temper their passions, and help them in the struggle for more abundant life. Because he would set himself free from all selfish pursuits of material rewards, and 'seek first the Kingdom of God and righteousness.' In the good old days one spoke of being 'called' to the ministry. It was a noble phrase. For entrance upon this profession — dedication to this task — comes not from deliberation, calculation, the nice balancing of advantage against advantage. It comes, if it comes at all, from a command of the spirit. The voice of Christ is heard within the soul, as it was heard upon the lakeside of Palestine by the sons of Zebedee. The true ministry is the answer to this voice. It is the glad surrender of the spirit to the word of God."

"GREAT" and "small" and "big" and "little" in this world, as Mr. Holmes points out, are comparative terms. So also, it would seem, we must regard the matter of "strong men only" whom he is inclined to regard as the only ones that ought to be considered as eligible for the ministry.

"Strong men only" must necessarily mean, *men who are equal to the task at hand*; for, surely, Plymouth Church Brooklyn, St. George's, The Free Synagogue, The Church of the Ascension The Church of the Divine Paternity and the Mt. Morris Church of New York which he cites, do not represent the only successful types, and the men who have given those churches their efficiency are not the only effective types of Protestant minister. In our own small fellowship there have been scores of faithful preachers and pastors who could not be considered "strong men" according to the gauge used by Mr. Holmes, who yet have been adequate ministers. There are to-day a considerable number of our own shepherds tending their flocks in small pastures who will leave behind them influences of lasting benefit and give the upward direction to many an otherwise sordid life. These men often will be unknown to big movements and sweeping reforms and ambitious aims, and yet the value of their work, in and out of the pulpit, who can estimate?

A light-house of the third magnitude may prevent as great a wreck as one of the first class. The important condition is that each shall be kept trimmed and burning in its own place, without regard for the artificial classification by which it is known. Paul and Apollos and Cephas are indeed needed, they give a certain tremendous significance to the cause they have espoused, but even their work would hardly be mentioned to-day if it were not for the men and women of prophetic insight and faithful service whose names never found a place in the early Christian records. Let us indeed invite "strong men," with great native ability and liberal attainments, to come to the rescue of the bewildered Christian Church; but, also, let us honor the ministers of limited gifts and modest equipment who are content to work in comparative obscurity. After all, they are and always will be in the majority. They hold the world together. Our judgments of men are at best faulty and superficial and we may set it down as an indisputable fact that, even among ministers, when the essential truth is revealed, many who now are first may be last, and the last, first. L. G. W.

American Unitarian Association

Headquarters: 25 Beacon Street, Boston

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D., *President* — Henry M. Williams, *Treasurer*
Rev. Louis C. Cornish, *Secretary* — F. Stanley Howe, *Assistant Secretary*

Ministerial Personals

Rev. Richmond Fisk died at Ayer, Mass., on January 30th.

Rev. William R. Lord died at Dover, Mass., on February 1st.

Rev. Charles E. St. John died at Philadelphia on February 25.

Mr. D. M. Welch and Mr. J. T. Fitzgerald were ordained at Richmond, Va., on February 7th. Mr. Welch is the minister at Highland Springs and Mr. Fitzgerald at Lynchburg.

Rev. B. R. Bulkeley was installed at Leominster on Jan. 26th, and Rev. A. H. Robinson at Cincinnati, on Feb. 13th.

Rev. F. H. Kent is to be the minister-in-charge at Grafton, Mass., for six months, Rev. E. B. Gearhart has accepted a call to Manchester, N. H.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin has resigned at Sudbury, Mass.

During the absence of the regular ministers on "Preaching Missions," Rev. Albert Lazenby is supplying the pulpit at Erie, Pa., Rev. H. C. Parker at New Orleans, and Rev. N. A. Baker at Oakland, California.

Buildings

The new chapel at Highland Springs, Virginia, was dedicated on Sunday, February 6th, and the Chapel for the University Unitarian Church at Seattle, on February 20th. Dr. Eliot preached the sermon at Highland Springs, and Dr. Crothers at Seattle.

Needed improvements and repairs are going forward in the church at Hobart, Indiana, with the aid of the Church Building Loan Fund.

An Acute Situation

Finances

Can the Association accomplish for our faith all that the churches both hope and expect?

Sixty-one days remain before the end of the fiscal year. Only 67 churches have contributed of the 365 which gave last last year. Of these 67 churches 28 repeat year's donation, 22 give less than last year, and 17 give more. The decrease in gifts totals $1725, the gain $485, leaving $1240 as the loss in this year's gifts from about one-fifth of the churches. All the contributing churches last year gave $46,179. Should the four-fifths still to be heard from decrease their gifts this year in the same proportion that the one-fifth of the churches have done, the total loss this year, as against last year's total contribution, could not be less than $6,000. And there remain only 61 days before the end of the fiscal year.

Furthermore, many of the churches take up the annual collection for the work of the Association upon Easter Sunday, generously intending to bring this appeal before the largest congregation of the year. **But the approaching Easter falls upon April 23rd,** and only very careful planning can avert a shrinkage in the collections of many churches, especially since it is customary to wait for a few weeks after the collection until all the late donations shall have been added to the parish gift before it is sent to the Association. Under the by-laws gifts received after April 30 can not be credited to the fiscal year which ends on that date, and accordingly such churches can not be represented at the annual meeting.

Still further, the Annual Meeting of the Association last year authorized an effort to raise an extra $10,000 for a missionary campaign. Only a small fraction of this sum has been received, yet the missionary campaign — the holding of series of meetings in a number of places, the sending of speakers over considerable distances, and the publicity incident to these undertakings — has been going on actively for months at great additional expense upon the Association.

In short, there has seldom been a time

when the entire financial situation of all our joint undertakings more needed a thorough and careful consideration by our entire constituency.

One or two comments may perhaps be pertinent. Our hearts are torn by the world's suffering. Never were there a greater number of moving appeals presented to us. Our purses have been opened. None the less, it is in the country a period of prosperity, though it remains true that many people feel far poorer than they really are. The way out of the difficulties confronting our fellowship, and the way on to new achievement, lies not in enumerating these difficulties but in an awakening to our religious privileges and responsibilities.

Here is one illustration. Certain city churches in several parts of the country point to a decreasing constituency which leaves them less able than formerly to support the work of our fellowship. At the same time, the suburban churches to which these city parishioners remove claim that there is no real loss in this transition; that is, that the Unitarian families leaving the city churches find their places in the suburban churches; yet the contributions from the suburban churches hardly indicate any proportionate increase. Again, in one parish five-sevenths of a generous annual gift has long been given by a single parishioner, and this in a parish numbering some eight hundred people, many of whom are quite as able to give as is this one parishioner. It would be easy to enumerate at length the directions in which we could discover the undeveloped resources of our fellowship.

A full weighing of all the facts and figures leaves no possibility of any difference of opinion as to the need. Our large and scattered fellowship should awaken to the perception of the value of the small gifts from the many as well as the generous gifts of the few, and the deliberate setting apart of a portion of our substance as a duty that we owe to the Most High, as fellow-workers together with Him, to the end that faith both in man and in God may be proclaimed. In these 61 days remaining before the end of this fiscal year our fellowship deeply needs the thoughtful consideration of these matters by our entire constituency.

L. C. C.

Journeys

The appointments of the President in February were as follows: Washington, 2nd to 5th; Richmond and Highland Springs, Va., 6th and 7th; Dayton and Cincinnati, O., 13th; Lawrence, Kan., 15th and 16th; Wichita, Kan., 17th and 18th; Oklahoma, 20th and 21st; Kansas City, Mo., 23d; Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., 25th to 27th; Chicago, 28th. He will preach in Milwaukee, Wis., on March 5th, and expects to return to headquarters about March 8th.

The Secretary has been on duty at headquarters during the month of February. Meantime, he has been planning a long journey on which he will start early in March. He will keep appointments the first week in March in and about New York City, then go to Wilmington, Del., and Richmond, Va., continuing his journey along the Atlantic Coast to Florida. He will visit the Unitarian circuit in South Carolina, fill several speaking appointments in Charleston, and visit Jacksonville and Orlando, Fla. After going into important matters concerning the progress of our work in Florida he will visit Roanoke and Lynchburg, Va., returning to Boston early in April.

Preaching Missions

As noted in the February issue, the movement for the holding of preaching missions has been going forward vigorously and successfully, not only in New England but in widely separated parts of the country. While the enterprise has been adapted to the special needs of various churches, the plan in general has been to hold meetings on two Sunday nights and on the week nights between.

In New England the most important development of this movement is the comprehensive plan of the churches in

and about Boston for the first part of the month of March. There are about 85 churches in this group and these are included in the plan. The Boston Association of Ministers at its meeting in January discussed the project and appointed a committee consisting of Rev. Charles E. Park, minister of the First Church, Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell, minister of the Second Church, and Rev. Sydney B. Snow, minister of King's Chapel, to carry the movement through to success.

This committee has formed the plan and has issued a request to the ministers of the churches in and about Boston to hold a preaching mission in each church from Sunday, March 5th, to Sunday, March 12th. The following week meetings are to be held in King's Chapel, Boston. These King's Chapel meetings will begin on Sunday, March 12th, continue through every night in the week, including Saturday, and end on Sunday, March 19th. On Sunday, March 12th, and Monday and Tuesday, Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, D.D. of Washington, will be the preacher; on Wednesday, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D.D. of Boston; on Thursday and Friday, Rev. Julian C. Jaynes of West Newton; and on Saturday and Sunday night, Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University. It is the plan of those who are carrying on this important project to make all these meetings definitely evangelistic and thus to be a part of the new movement for liberal evangelism.

A number of New England churches outside the group that are included in the comprehensive Boston plan for preaching missions are planning meetings during March and April. Since Easter comes late this year, April 23d, the Lenten season will be used by a considerable number of churches for this new movement of liberal evangelism.

On Sunday, February 20th, Rev. Palfrey Perkins left Boston for a term of service in the Western States of about five weeks. He went to Greeley and Fort Collins in Colorado, where he preached on February 27th and is to preach on March 5th. It is a part of the plan for his trip that he go to Denver on Monday, March 6th, and join Rev. David Utter, D.D., minister of the Unitarian church there, in a preaching mission, the meetings to be held at noon downtown in the city in order to reach a large number of men. After his work in Colorado, Mr. Perkins is to go to Oamha and continue there the very important movement for the re-establishing of the Unitarian church in that city. While the President is preaching in Milwaukee on March 5th, Rev. Walter F. Greenman, the minister, and secretary of the General Conference, is to go to Omaha and Rev. David Utter is to preach in Omaha the following Sunday while Rev. Palfrey Perkins continues his work in Denver, after which he will take up the work in Omaha.

In the meantime very encouraging reports come from preaching missions which were announced in the February issue, especially that of Rev. Ralph E. Conner, Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes, and Rev. Maxwell Savage in Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala. At Nashville Mr. Conner arrived first on the ground, secured a hall and conducted the advertising, and then was joined for a week by Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Savage. The meetings were very successful and a large number of names of those interested in establishing a Unitarian church was gathered. Rev. W. M. Taylor, a newcomer in the Unitarian fellowship, was left in charge of affairs in Nashville and Mr. Conner went to Chattanooga, where he preached to the Unitarian and the Universalist congregations. Meantime, Mr. Brynes proceeded to Birmingham where Mr. Conner joined him and again the advertising brought out large numbers of people who became deeply interested in the liberal faith and the meetings were decidedly successful. Mr. Byrnes will continue the work in Birmingham for some weeks. Meantime, Mr. Conner went to Florida and gave a week of service with our faithful worker, Rev. Francis M. McHale, on the Florida circuit. Mr. Conner then went to Jacksonville and preached on February 27th, thus relieving Rev. Walter C.

Pierce, who went to St. Petersburg for some days to make a study of that promising field.

Successful reports come from those who are holding preaching missions in Texas and New Orleans, namely Rev. Daniel M. Wilson, Rev. George Kent, and Rev. Henry C. Parker.

Rev. E. A. Rumball has had an exceedingly busy and fruitful month, working in New England especially with certain churches that had important problems. He has consulted with officers and ministers and has preached to congregations at Kennebunk and Farmington, Me., Salem and Stowe, Mass., and on the first Sunday of March is to preach in West Somerville after having had several days in the parish for the holding of special meetings with trustees, Sunday School workers, the Alliance, and other groups. He has also visited Peterborough, N. H., between Sundays.

Rev Samuel B. Nobbs also has been busy in the work which he has taken up newly this month, filling appointments and holding consultations in churches in directions other than those taken by Mr. Rumball.

Interesting reports come from Mr. Charles A. Murdock, Field Secretary of the Pacific States, who has been making a journey up and down the Coast. His itinerary has been for the month of February: Eugene, Salem, Portland, and Hood River, Oregon, 10th to 18th; Seattle, 19th and 20th; Victoria, B. C., 21st; Bellingham, Wash., 22nd to 24th; Portland and Medford, Ore., 25th to 27th. In this journey he was joined by Dr. Crothers who preached at Santa Barbara, addressed the Pacific School for the Ministry at Berkeley, and then went on to Portland, Ore. At Medford, Ore., there seems to be an excellent opening for the actual organization of a new Unitarian church. In the State of Washington, Mr. Murdock collaborated with the minister, Rev. Fred A. Weil of Bellingham. Mr. Murdock, Mr. Weil, and Mr. Speight, formerly minister at Victoria, went to that city to take part in the installation of Mr. Speight's successor, Rev. Walter G. Letham. Dr. Crothers will return to the East in March, through Montana and other Northern States.

Department of Religious Education

A new Easter service has been prepared, and will soon be on sale and ready for delivery. It will be somewhat longer and fuller than those previously issued. To distinguish it from the other Easter service we now issue it will be known as "Easter Service No. 2," and it will bear the sub-title "The Festival of Spring and Eternal Life." A few directions for its use will be printed on the inside of the first cover. After a Psalm call to worship and the singing of F. L. Hosmer's hymn, "O Day of Light and Gladness," there will follow three sections, so arranged that any one, or two, or all three may be used without breaking the unity of the whole service. These sections are entitled, I. The Awakening of Nature, II. The Spiritual Resurrection of Jesus, III. Life Triumphant and Eternal. After this follows a canticle of Remembrance, and a closing section. Additional material will be provided for those who wish for a longer Easter celebration.

A new catalogue of the publications of this department is in preparation. It will differ from any hitherto issued in that it conforms to the new grade classification adopted for the forthcoming Beacon Course. That classification, with group-names and ages, is as follows:

Kindergarten 4, 5.
Primary 6, 7, 8.
Junior 9, 10, 11.
Intermediate 12, 13, 14.
Senior 15, 16, 17.
Advanced 18, 19, 20.

Under each of these grade-names the titles of the forthcoming books of the new Beacon Course will first be given with, so far as possible, the names of authors and the probable dates of appearance.

Next will follow the titles of books previously published, reclassified and,

under their new classification, grouped topically. These earlier books, having been prepared with a different grading of the school in mind, do not easily lend themselves to the new grouping. Care is being taken, however, to have them placed in the new order as nearly as possible where they will fit the ages to which they are assigned.

The Committee on the Sunday School and the Home, Rev. Charles T. Billings, Chairman, is actively studying its large problem and gathering material for a valuable report. It is earnestly desired that parents and others who have had experience in guiding the religious development of children shall communicate with Mr. Billings, giving suggestions both as to material, such as scripture passages, poems, hymns, songs, and stories used, and as to methods. By such co-operation the sunday school and the home ought to be brought into closer relationship, and both work to better advantage in their common task, which is the right guidance in religion and morals of our young people. Mr. Billings may be addressed in care of this Department, at 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

The Secretary and Associate Secretary of this Department are attending the Annual Convention of the Religious Education Association at Chicago. The work of this Association is one of the most promising developments of the modern religious movement. Every pastor and every church and Sunday school would profit by a membership in this organization. The annual dues,— three dollars a year,— bring not only the privileges of the meetings but the magazine, *Religious Education*, which is regularly filled, from cover to cover, with valuable information regarding Sunday-school work, and with the wisdom of Sunday-school leaders.

In connection with this trip, Mr. Lawrance has engagements in Chicago and in Madison, Wis., and Miss Buck at Baltimore, Md., and Rochester, N. Y.

Department of Social and Public Service

At the time of the going to press of *Word and Work* arrangements were being made for the second conference of the Social Service Committees of the Unitarian churches of Boston and vicinity. Last year the first meeting of this kind was held at the First Church in Cambridge, and was so successful that the wish was generally expressed that it might be repeated.

This year, the Social Service Committee of the First Church in Somerville and this Department of the American Unitarian Association invited the Committees of Greater Boston to meet with the First Church on the afternoon and evening of February 28th. According to the program, reports of committee activities were to be given at 5.30 o'clock; supper was to be served at 6.30; and the evening session was to be devoted to the consideration of practical methods of dealing with certain problems which are before the churches. Although by the time *Word and Work* is in the hands of its readers the meeting will have been held, at the present writing, ten days earlier, naturally no reports can be given and they will have to go over until the next issue.

In Massachusetts an opportunity for service is presented which it is hoped will interest many of the people of our churches. A law has been introduced into the Legislature for the purpose of establishing regulations for the healthful construction of all dwellings. We have already made provision for tenement houses, and the Men's Clubs, and others in our churches, rendered signal service in getting the tenement house laws on the statute books. But a family living in a two room cottage is as much entitled to light and air and protection from fire as one living in a two room tenement. The laws we have do not go far enough. They prevent the erection of the dangerous wooden three-decker, but leave other types of houses wholly without regulation.

That there are great numbers of good homes within the Commonwealth goes without saying, but almost everywhere there is a sprinkling of bad conditions which tend to become worse. Shacks are springing up like mushrooms, built of odds and ends of old lumber, tin, sheet iron, boxes, tar paper, felt, and rags. They are a blight wherever they appear.

Without water, with no sanitary conveniences, they are a menace to the community. Wretched living conditions breed vice, crime, disease and death faster than we can take care of them. They are probably responsible for two-thirds of the cost of our hospitals and jails, and for an appalling loss through physical inefficiency and personal degeneracy. These things add largely to the burden of public expense, and so touch the pocket of every tax payer. At last it is proposed to grapple with this situation and make it possible for every dwelling to be a real home, whether in a cottage or a tenement house.

To this end, House Bill 1071 has been introduced into the General Court. With the least amount of regulation possible, it secures for all dwellings the necessary light and air, good sanitation, and reasonable protection from fire. It is not a mandatory law. No community would be obliged to accept it if the people did not want it. To become effective it must be accepted by the vote of the people in each municipality. If passed by the Legislature and adopted by the people, Massachusetts will undoubtedly have the best general housing law in the country.

Whether the Legislature will pass it depends upon the support given to it. Members of social service committees will perform a real service if they will write themselves and get others to write to their senators and representatives urging them to support this measure. If a strong demand arises from all parts of the State it will secure the passage of the Bill. Mr. Forbes will be glad to give information upon the subject to anyone who wishes for it. He will also be pleased to know if any persons give it their support.

During the month Mr. Forbes has visited and spoken in Providence, Quincy, Braintree, Holyoke, Newton, Roxbury and Taunton.

Department of New Americans

Through the energetic efforts of Rev. and Mrs. Lappala an interesting development of our Finnish work has been started in the Angora-Cook District, some twenty-five miles from Virginia, Minnesota. This is a community of Finnish farmers which until a few months ago has been entirely without church privileges. Last summer Mrs. Lappala visited the district and after receiving considerable encouragement began services at a point about equally distant from both post offices. Since then Mrs. or Mr. Lappala has been there twice a month. A flourishing Sunday-school has been organized. The Christmas service was very largely attended both by adults and children, and the interest seems to be steadily growing. The prospects are excellent for the establishment of a community church which for the present will be served from Virginia.

The people are beginning to talk about a church building. At present the country is buried under a deep cover of snow but in the coming spring or summer it may be possible to erect a small building which will serve both as a church and as a community center. There is a large Finnish population in the vicinity of Virginia along the Mesaba Range. If this experiment shall prove successful there seems to be no reason why other centers of liberal influence should not be established among this sturdy and self-reliant people.

The New Hymn and Tune Book

Publication Department

Since the last report the church in Edmonton, Alberta, and the King's Chapel Sunday School, have adopted the new book, making a total of 116 churches. The steady gains indicate a continued interest and we are constantly reminded of many other societies equally anxious for the book but for whom the opportunity is not yet right.

It is hoped that all churches desiring to bring about this important change will call upon the Publication Agent for printed matter and suggestions.

The Group Rates on Work and Work

The Department has just received from the society in Toledo a list of

twenty-five subscribers for *Word and Work* at the group rates, making a total of twenty-three churches, taking in all 555 subscribers under this plan.

An Acknowledgment

We wish to acknowledge through these columns the kindness of many subscribers who, in answer to our request in the last number, have returned to us copies of the January issue. Enough have been received in this way to satisfy all demands. It is gratifying to see the spirit of co-operation among our people who have responded to this call.

Back Numbers Wanted

The Library of the Meadville Theological School is anxious to secure the following numbers of "Word and Work" to complete its files: November, 1902; December, 1903; January and June, 1904. Persons having copies of these numbers which can be spared will confer a favor by forwarding them to Rev. Walter C. Green, Librarian, Meadville, Pa.

Tract Distribution

Owing to the large increase in tract distribution the past few years the Publication Department has frequently found itself embarrassed by peremptory orders for large quantities of tracts which the person ordering desires to have sent by express. The large difference in cost between express and parcel post in many cases involves the expenditure of very considerable sums, consequently the Board of Directors has instructed the Publication Department in future to assume delivery charges only in cases where orders may be sent by the least expensive way, but that on all orders which are specified to be sent by express or special messenger the person ordering shall assume the delivery charges. It is hoped that all persons who are in the habit of ordering tracts can anticipate their demands sufficiently so that their orders may be sent by the least expensive means to reach them in time for the expected use.

It is also very difficult for the persons responsible for the distribution of tracts to pass upon the merits of some large orders received. In all cases where persons are asking for quantities running into the hundreds or thousands a letter accompanying the orders explaining the use to which these tracts are to be put will go far toward enlightening the department as to whether or not it can fill such orders in full. The department has no desire to curtail the wide distribution of our tract matter, but owing to financial limitations, all possible waste in such distribution must be eliminated, consequently the co-operation of correspondents is welcomed in keeping their requirements within such limits as are consistent with judicious distribution.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH

The following recent books which may be classed as "books on liberal religion," "by Unitarian authors" or "about well-known Unitarians," have been acquired during the past month. They may be seen at the Book Room, 25 Beacon Street, and purchased at the accompanying prices.

Jesus and Christianity in the Twentieth Century, by Alfred Hall; by mail $.82 net.

American Unitarian Association*
1916

WE propose for the year 1916 a deliberate and extended program of missionary work, not with a view to immediately multiplying the number of our churches or achieving any petty sectarian victories, but with the desire and purpose of acquainting the American people with what seem to us the dynamic and permanent principles of religion. . . We can do these things if we have a mind and heart to do them. A divine message and a needy world give us boundless opportunity.—*Samuel A. Eliot.*

*[Copies of this statement printed in two colors may be had free in any quantity by addressing the Association]

The Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women

Headquarters: Room 10, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Miss Anna M. Bancroft, *President*
Hopedale, Mass.

Mrs. Lucia Clapp Noyes, *Treasurer*
11 St. John St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton, *Rec. Sec.*,
25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Robert H. Davis, *Cor. Sec.*,
226 Windermere Ave., Wayne, Pa.

A Code for Alliance Women

To be alert; to be responsive; to follow the noble impulse; to look for the good in people and in things; to meet difficulties with courage; to speak the message of cheer, to leave the despondent word unsaid; to lift and not lean; to realize our ideals if we may, to cherish the ideals alway; to be earnest; to be sincere; to keep our faith in religion; to serve the church with whole-hearted vigor; to help the local branch; to welcome a part in the great work of the larger body; to hold fast to those of the same family; to labor with all people everywhere for the coming of the Kingdom, that war may give place to peace, and hatred to love; to face the future with buoyant hope; this we hail as our high privilege to-day.

A.

The Endowment

The Alliance Endowment Fund is creeping up and has now passed the seven thousand dollar mark. Since November last, when a statement was made in these columns, fifty-seven friends and members of The Alliance have made individual contributions in amounts varying from one dollar to five hundred dollars. Many of the branches have contributed and more and more, the smaller branches are responding. What a joy it would be if every branch could be represented in our total! It is earnestly urged that we shall not rest contented with a contribution from each branch treasury but shall try to obtain sufficient individual donations to bring up the sum as nearly as possible to the one dollar and a quarter which is hoped for from each Alliance woman. Many individual contributions have been counted in the totals from their branches. It should be remembered that some of our members are in churches so struggling that only a tiny gift can be expected. Some of the branches must give of their abundance to make possible the so much needed work in our half tilled fields.

Previously acknowledged $3,943.79

Since November 12, 1915:

New York League	25.00
Somerville, Mass., First Cong.	59.30
Hartford, Conn.	10.00
Leicester, Mass	10.00
Ridgewood, N. J.	5.00
Philadelphia, Pa., First	25.00
Uxbridge, Mass.	10.00
Omaha, Neb.	5.00
Warwick, Mass.	1.00
New York, Washington Heights	2.00
Bloomington, Ill.	2.30
Summit, N. J.	8.00
Shelter Neck, N. C.	5.00
Ashby, Mass.	5.00
Boston, King's Chapel	10.00
Wayland, Mass.	7.50
Washington, D. C.	25.00
Underwood, Minn.	1.25
Newburgh, N. Y., second subscription	104.50
Barre, Mass.	5.00
Cambridge, Mass., First Parish	265.00
Orange, N. J.	5.00
Santa Barbara, Cal.	25.00
North Andover, Mass.	25.00
Hopedale, Mass.	18.75
Cleveland, Ohio	200.00
Troy, N. Y.	5.00
Andover, N. H.	5.00
Brookfield, Mass.	5.00
Sterling, Mass.	10.00
Winchendon, Mass.	25.00
Templeton, Mass.	10.00
Grafton, Mass.	15.00
Gardner, Mass.	5.00
San Antonio, Texas	2.00

Athol, Mass.	5.00
Dedham, Mass.	77.00
West Newton, Mass.	25.00
Plymouth, Mass.	25.00
Shirley, Mass.	5.00
N. E. Associate Alliance at Jamaica Plain	270.00
Equal amount given	270.00
Bolton, Mass.	5.00
Brookline, Mass., Second Ch.	10.00
Boston, South Congregational	13.50
Greeley, Colo.	5.00
Boston, Unity Circle	50.00
Dover, Mass.	25.00
Alameda, Cal.	10.00
Beverly, Mass.	50.00
Waverley, Mass.	15.00
Dorchester, Christ Church	10.00
Littleton, N. H.	5.00
Watertown, Mass.	10.00
Wichita, Kansas	20.00
Marblehead, Mass.	5.00
Cambridge, Third Cong. Soc'y	5.00
Lincoln, Mass.	5.00
Sandwich, Mass.	5.00
Kansas City, Mo.	5.00
Madison, Wis.	10.00
Wilmington, Del.	2.00
Hamburg, N. Y.	10.00
Louisville, Ky.	25.10
Chelsea, Mass.	5.00
Albany, N. Y.	25.00
St. Cloud, Minn.	5.00
Haverhill, Mass.	5.00
Sanford, Maine	5.55
Westford, Mass.	10.00
Ladies affiliated with First Church, Boston	962.75
Albany, N. Y., Junior Alliance	5.00
Gifts from Individuals not counted in branch totals	113.60
Total	7,004.89

Executive Board

The regular meeting of the Executive Board was held February 11, 1916, in Albany, New York. Present: Miss Bancroft, presiding; Mmes. Shippen, Davis, Atherton, Noyes, Scott, Bacon, Blair, Lowell, Beebe, Merrell, Wilder, Williams, Wiers, Woodbridge, Glasgow, and officers of Albany, Barneveld, Schenectady and Troy branches.

Another new Junior Alliance was reported, this time at Indianapolis, with a membership of almost 50.

Two names have been placed *in memoriam*, Miss Mary E. Choate and Miss Edith Spencer.

The Committee on College Centers reported that a student worker has been employed at Smith College. An informal reception was recently held by the Unitarian girls in honor of Dr. Frothingham, who spoke at the college vespers. Mrs. Noyes has arranged to meet the Unitarian Club February 20, to tell the girls of Miss Pecker's work in China.

The Southern Circuit Committee offered recommendations that Mr. Robinson be sent to the Southern Conference in Richmond, and that Mrs. Peterson be sent to visit the places in the Georgia-Florida circuit, and to the Southern Conference with visits to her branches included.

The May Meetings Committee recommended that The Alliance hold a public meeting Monday afternoon of Anniversary Week (May 22, 1916) in a place where the audience may be comfortably seated; and that two sessions be held on Wednesday, business meeting and conference.

With reference to the letter from the Unitarian Service Pension Society that has been sent to the branches, the Executive Board would renew its endorsement of this worthy cause. It feels that an Alliance branch may well see that its church sends some contribution to the fund. In one case the branch agreed to give a sum of money equal to that given by the church.

Cards have recently been sent to some branches asking for a small gift of money in lieu of an article for a fair. The director of the branch that has made this request endorsed the work and the spirit of this group and emphasized the difficulty they would have in disposing of articles at a sale.

Miss Marquand has been added to the committee on Manual.

Report was made of the gift of $10 to the library for the purchase of books, from the Post Office Mission Committee

of the Second Church, Boston. This is the second contribution in a short time from this committee. A call for catalogues coming from distant places shows that the usefulness of the library is widening. Eighty books were taken out the past month.

The Alliance Travelogue was enjoyed in Syracuse, Ithaca, and Rochester, New York, in February. It will go to Vermont early in March.

Branches that have studied Hymns and Hymn Writers may like to know of a lending paper on Hymns Every Child Should Know, prepared by Miss Harriet E. Johnson. Selections from Miss Pecker's letters have been put into the form of a lending paper.

Miss Bancroft reported some of the ways in which branches are raising money for the Endowment Fund.

Delightful reports were received from the branch officers present and from Mrs. Scott for eastern Maine. All other reports were submitted in writing.

Luncheon was served to the visiting board members, and tea and coffee to the representatives from the neighboring branches who had been invited to attend the afternoon conference.

Music was furnished through the kindness of the Albany branch, and the opening service used at large meetings of The Alliance was led by Miss Bancroft. Rev. Charles Graves spoke a most cordial word of welcome.

Mrs. Noyes spoke of Facts and Figures, Miss Lowell of our Southern Missionaries, Mrs. Blair of the Endowment Fund, Mrs. Scott of Social Service and the Alliance Branch. The Revival and After was the subject of three very telling papers by Mrs. Woodbridge, speaking of the Philadelphia campaign of Billy Sunday, Mrs. Merrell, of Syracuse, and Mrs. Wiers, of Paterson, New Jersey, and the preparation at Trenton. These would make good lending papers for a branch about to face such a revival.

Mrs. Glasgow told of the extraordinary labors of the Canadian women to meet the many demands of the hour, and by a rising vote the assembly expressed its appreciation of the devoted efforts of the Canadian members and its sympathy with them.

Mrs. Davis was warmly greeted and gave one of her most earnest appeals for loyalty to the faith, the Present Opportunity. Mrs. Davis spoke of the Alliance History and of course sold copies of the book.

Again the audience rose, to express its thanks to the Albany friends for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality. Hostesses and guests parted feeling that great good has come from the meeting. The workers in this part of New York state have a new conception of the general organization and its aims, and officers and directors have a very real appreciation of the loyalty and splendid spirit of the branches.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in Boston, March 10, 1916, when reports are due from Massachusetts branches.

CAROLINE S. ATHERTON,
Recording Secretary.

The Ding Nghwa School for Helpless Girls

We stood in the doorway of the entrance to a typical middle-class Chinese dwelling house. A tall, ruddy girl in black coat and trousers called something which sounded like "*He Haw*!" Four rows of black bodies flopped violently floorward and up again in salute. "*Haw*!" said the girl again, and forty gutteral voices chanted a melancholy air, quite discordant to the tune from a one-octave organ. Silence. Then a man in a garment which was a cross between a bathrobe and a clerical gown, bowed to me, spoke rapidly and unintelligibly, and then looked expectant. "They want you to take the seat of honor," said Dr. Reid, indicating a cane dining chair opposite. "They beg you to give them your gracious help during the year, and they want a speech now."

When the speechifying was over and the boys and girls, all dressed alike, had gone to their two tiny, unadorned, unequipped classrooms, to their backless

seats and deal benches, we went into the principal's sitting room to take tea. While we drank, the principal, his wife and his sister, Miss Gladys Lok, who is the nineteen-year-old teacher of English and is a graduate from a Shanghai Mission school, talked about their institution.

Such was my introduction to the Ding Nghwa School for Helpless Girls, with which I was to work to improve the children's English incidentally, and chiefly to lay the foundation for a better type of Chinese manhood and womanhood. I say "manhood" because in spite of its name the majority of the pupils in this school are boys — so hard is it to get parents to send their unimportant girls. Since that day I have been teaching there regularly once a week for an hour or more, outlining the work to be done in the interim, and making suggestions about personal hygiene and establishing certain standards towards which teacher and children may aim. Also, one afternoon a week I have visited the children's homes that I might better understand their environment and get into sympathetic relations with their people. Whether it is of much use for the children to learn such English as they are able to get here is a question, but one thing is certain, it serves as a drawing card to get them into a school whose Chinese department is excellent, and even the most meagre acquaintance with English helps them to get better wages as clerks and servants. As to the purpose, history and personnel of the school, Miss Lok in reply to my questions sent me the following letter — a report so naive that I let it speak for itself:

"In 1914 on July 16, our school started. There were fifty-four pupils and five teachers. For the purpose of relieving them out of their wretched conditions, they may get learning both of Chinese and English. The aims of our school are to bring them up better understandings and to make our children to be useful citizens on account of our present weak existence.

At the very beginning, we are very hard to get the school up. Because has no enough of money. But afterwards, my brother went to Tientsin, and sold five farm-yards and get these money to opened the school. He has kind-hearted, to think ever so many good ways, so will makes the school can be enlargement. In our heart we think, in this year, we want to removed in the big building, so can increase many new pupils, and also there are two new teachers will come to help us, and has no sleep room, so we want have a big house very much, yet so sorry, has no enough of money. Now my brother rules all the school affairs. He calls my sister-in-law to be the principal, for these are the girls school.

The oldest pupil is about sixteen years, and the youngest is five years old. I am glad to say, that our pupils likes to studied, and we so hoped that the students will receive a good education which will prepare them to be capable teachers and useful mothers.

If the richer family wants to send their children come to school, they have to pay the school money, five dollars in ha f year. So we take these money can help more other poor children. There are eight pupils had to pay the school fees among all these fifty-four pupils.

All the teachers get their education from the Chinese School. Some are in Honan, Peking. My brother was in Tientsin. He has studied four years of English.

Miss Pecker, we are hoped, that this year you can help us more on their English. Oh, we do not know, how we can remunerate your great kindness! Will you please don't forget in your prayer? Pray for the school. Ask God to bless all the children in our school, so by and by they may be His children. Hope the school will stands forever."

Yours truly,

Gladys" (Lok).

I might add that the oldest pupil, the sixteen-year-old, is a girl, and is attending in opposition to her parents' wishes. Since I called on the latter they have let her come more regularly.

Also, one of the pay-pupils is a granddaughter of one of our Institute (Chinese) members. It rejoices me to tell you about this school, for it exemplifies our ideal — the uplift of the Chinese masses through the efforts of the better class Chinese themselves, we "foreigners" standing by and giving the neighborly glad hand of moral support and counsel as it is wished for.

EDITH G. PECKER.

The Cost of War in Men and Money

It is brutal beyond belief and the weight of statistics crushes the senses, but we give thanks that the word *and* in this heading is a hyphen not to be erased. Men may be cannon food, at so many dollars of equipment each; it should cost so much to raise and transport 2,0 0,000 fresh troops to take the places of 150,000 men lost each month, the number estimated for Germany; Napoleon's boast is quoted — "My income is a hundred thousand men." The cruel figures almost put men into terms of dollars. The appalling appraisement of 10,000,000 killed and an equal number maimed, as the price of this war tricks the judgment into declaring the individual too cheap to count. Perhaps a piece of creative work is quoted with the men as priceless, or the handicap for the children is stated in terms of life, not dollars.

Money is only made for spending. Men can be replaced.

We can listen to such calculating until something brings to our hearts the human relationships of these men who are offering their lives. Then there is no other cost to be considered.

News from the Branches

Mrs. Josephine H. Desilets writes from Edmonton: "In November the recipe of Canada's War Cake was sent to me from Ontario. I found it good and laid the recipe before the Alliance Branch, when we decided to have it printed and ask the branches to sell a dollar's worth. The members joined in writing the letters, our two stenographers lent a hand and all were finally in the mail. The first dollar came back from Louisville, Ky., then one from Los Angeles, Cal. In a couple of days they began to come from Massachusetts in twos and threes and after a bit in sixes and sevens, from Seattle, Washington, to Eastport, Maine, and down "in the piney woods" of North Carolina. One dear member from Connecticut sent an extra amount of money and wrote "Edmonton sounds so far away and cold" and today we are far away and the mercury this morning registered 40 deg. below zero, but that is better than yesterday morning when it was 52 deg. below, but even that is better than living at Gronard where it was 66 deg. below, so today we postponed our baked bean and Boston brown supper until the weather becomes milder. But let me assure you all that 40 deg. below is not the common winter weather of Edmonton.

The purpose of this letter is to ask the Alliances to kindly accept this letter as acknowledgment of their dollars and their sympathetic and encouraging letters. Let me say that not one member of our Alliance has household help and I believe every one is doing her utmost for Red Cross or some other line of patriotic work. Our great struggle is felt as keenly by our people as any other, because one of our members has a son at the front, who went with the first contingent. Another has a brother behind the machine guns, somewhere in France. Another's brother went down with the Lusitania (a fine young man of our congregation), another has two sons in training ready for the call, and each and every one is paying to the Patriotic Fund (to support the soldiers' families) or doing her "bit" to help in our great cause."

The Director for Eastern Canada reports:

The branches have carried on their regular work this year, as in the past, but this regular work is submerged and almost lost sight of in the great amount

of Patriotic and Red Cross work being done by them. The branches formerly met twice a month for afternoon sessions. Now they meet once a week and hold all day sessions for sewing, and only for an hour or so one afternoon a month are the sewing machines stopped for a little talk or paper, usually on some aspect of work relating to the great war.

Montreal, with a membership of 91, has this year made and sent out nearly 13,500 garments to the Red Cross, to France and to the Base Hospital equipped by Montreal. Toronto's 48 members have sent thousands of bandages, bales of socks and all manner of supplies to similar destinations, including the Toronto University Base Hospital, now at Salonika. Ottawa is similarly employed, and even Hamilton, struggling for life, finds energy and means for patriotic work. Canada has a great Patriotic Fund for the maintenance and support of the wives and families of soldiers at the front, and for this many women are working, and to this nearly everyone subscribes something; and when it is remembered that nearly all our women belong to one or several societies other than their Alliance Branch, and that all these societies keep their members as active in one as in another, it will readily be seen that our women have been, and are, having their time, energies, and finances profoundly occupied.

The president of the Albany, N. Y., Branch, in presenting her report at the recent meeting of the Executive Board, began thus: "As soon as you knew you were coming to Albany you undoubtedly looked us up in the Manual, but there is one thing the Manual does not show and that is that a large majority of our sixty-one members are active in Alliance work. We are especially interested in the Southern Missionary work, in Miss Pecker's work in China and in Dr. Thorn's work among the lumber jacks in the Adirondacks."

At Barneveld, N. Y., a village of about three hundred people, it is the Alliance custom at the annual fair to provide a simple free entertainment after the sale is over. This year the village orchestra furnished music and dancing was enjoyed for two hours.

The Schenectady, N. Y., Branch takes care of all expenses of the Sunday School. The subject of the program of the meetings this year is American Literature, a Study in Puritanism with addresses by Dr. Moore, the minister.

The Alliance of the First Unitarian Church in Buffalo, found itself in an unexpected position this autumn, when the necessity for raising money to pay the mortgage upon the church was removed through the generosity of a former member of the church. It was agreed, however, that the same effort should be made as heretofore; by dividing the women of the Alliance into committees, each to contribute or earn a specified sum in any way practicable. This secures a special fund to be used: one-third for denominational work, one-third for Neighborhood House (the Settlement supported by the church), and one-third for certain church purposes. Last April eight Alliance branches were represented in Buffalo at a Neighborhood Meeting. So much enthusiasm was aroused by the exchange of experiences, that the same group received an invitation from Syracuse for a similar gathering in October. It was agreed that the cultivation of neighborhood feeling and acquaintance was one of the objects to be kept in view in the future.

APPEALS

Appeals stand as follows:

Green Harbor, Mass., preaching	$25
Meadville Students	36
Pacific School Students	42
Ellsworth, Me., parsonage	320
Long Beach, Cal., church furnishings	60
Seattle, Wash., University Church furnishings	520
Italian Mission	150
Missionary in China	141
War Relief	
Northumberland, Joesph Priestly Memorial Church	16
Kingston, Jamaica, church building	300

Young People's Religious Union of the Unitarian Church

Headquarters: Room 11, 25 Beacon Street, Boston

Mr. Sanford Bates, *President*

Miss Grace R. Torr, *Secretary* Mr. O. Arthur McMurdie, *Treasurer*

Board of Directors' Monthly Meeting

The seventh regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Young People's Religious Union for 1915-1916 was held in Room 11, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday afternoon, February 2, 1916, at 2.30 o'clock.

In the absence of the president, Vice-president Eliot presided and there were present: Mr. Allen, Miss Jones, Miss Richards, Mr. Ryder, Miss Simmons and the secretary.

After routine business, the Union-at-Large Chairman, Miss Simmons, reported eight letters written and ninety-four copies of the January *Word and Work* sent to the members.

Mr. Allen, for the Finance Committee, reported that the first letters are about to be sent out.

The chairman of the Extension Committee, Miss Richards, reported progress. The country needs re-districting and two circular letter forms are contemplated. On motion of Mr. Eliot, it was

VOTED: that the Extension Committee be authorized to carry out its re-districting plan.

Mr. Bates came in at this time, in season to report for the conference in Channing Hall, Boston, Mass., on Saturday, January 8, 1916, as well as for the coming gathering, Saturday, February 5.

The matter of the Annual Meeting was discussed. The South Congregational Church, Boston, has been secured as a meeting place. On motion of Mr. Allen, it was

VOTED: that a committee of three be appointed to take care of this meeting, to act as an Annual Meeting Committee, and to co-operate with the Boston Federation in the matter of a supper.

The chair appointed the following:

Mr. Chester R. Allen of Dorchester, Mass., *Chairman*; Mr. Alden V. Keene, of Watertown, Mass.; Miss Bessie Jones of Beverly, Mass.

A committee on music for the Annual Meeting was appointed as follows:

Miss Minnie Packard of Quincy, Mass. *Chairman*; Miss Georgie May Morris of Dorchester, Mass.; Miss Anna B. Ward, of West Somerville, Mass.

On motion of Miss Richards, it was

VOTED: that a committee of one be appointed by the chair to take charge of the cake and candy table at the coming Isles of Shoals Sale, as representing the Young People's Religious Union.

As there was no further business,

VOTED: to adjourn.

Grace R. Torr,
Secretary.

Boston Federation

The mid-winter meeting of the Boston Federation of Y. P. R. U. was held on Sunday, January 30, 1916, at the First Parish Church, Dorchester, Mass. The afternoon session was opened at 4 o'clock by a devotional service led by Rev. Roger S. Forbes.

The business meeting was called by the president, and the secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and accepted as read.

Mr. Williams reported for the Membership Committee; the committee has been successful in forming a union or forum in Revere. Dedham has a flourishing union and may join the federation shortly. Three unions seem hopeless but the work is continuing and more results are looked for in the near future.

Miss Rothe reported for the Social Committee. Soloists can be supplied to the unions at any time by communication with the chairman or the president. Plans for the In-door Picnic are being made; and the invitation of the Lawrance Union to hold it in its parish hall was accepted.

It was voted that the Boston Federation appoint a committee to help the Y. P. R. U. take charge of the candy table at the mid-winter Isles of Shoals Reunion, the committee to comprise one member from each union present.

Reports were heard from all the unions and the business meeting adjourned at six o'clock.

At the evening meeting inspiring addresses were delivered by Rev. Roger S. Forbes and Hon. Sanford Bates. A vocal selection was rendered by Miss Georgie May Morris; violin and 'cello selection by Miss Edith Roubound and Mr. Rollin Hoyt Fisher. The meeting closed with a hymn and the benediction.

Respectfully submitted,
HELEN G. PEPPER,
Secretary.

The $30,000 Fund

There were about thirty in attendance at the second Y. P. R. U. conference and luncheon in Channing Hall, Boston, Mass., on Saturday, February 5; Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley of Leominster and Rev. Charles R. Joy of Portland, Mass., spoke briefly.

It was reported that up to date the sum of $5473.62 has been secured towards the $30,000 goal, $3411.62 being in cash and $2062.00 in pledges.

The next gathering occurs on Saturday, March 11.

Cake and Candy Sale

Miss Emily J. Cline of Dorchester, Mass., who so kindly took charge of the cake and candy table at the recent Isles of Shoals Sale, held in the South Congregational Church, Boston, on Saturday, February 12, wishes to thank all who contributed cake and candy for this sale; and she also reports $70.30 as the net result.

The Letter of the Finance Committee

In order to carry on the work at Headquarters successfully it is absolutely necessary to have the financial co-operation of every member of our organization.

Because of the fact that not half of the members have paid their dues this year, the Union finds itself in an embarrassing position, and the Finance Committee takes this means of calling the oversight to their attention and requesting that they make their annual contribution at the earliest possible moment.

Will *you* not see to it that your Union makes a contribution larger than usual this year? Give an entertainment, dance, or whatever would be successful in your community, and send at least half the proceeds to Headquarters.

We need your help. If Unitarianism is to stand for anything we young people must work *together* as a unit for the future prosperity of our cause.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter. If it should have been sent to someone else, will you not advise us, giving the person's name and address or else hand the letter to the proper person for reply?

Make checks payable to the Young People's Religious Union and send same to the above address.

Awaiting an early reply, and with kindest regards and best wishes, we are

Very sincerely yours,
THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
CHESTER R. ALLEN,
Chairman.

Field Notes

Canton, Massachusetts.— The Henry F. Jenks Union of Canton is having a prosperous year. Early in the season it held a most successful in-door picnic; another social gathering in January was devoted to the Isles of Shoals Campaign Fund and netted $10.00; and an enjoyable masquerade is the latest function to be reported.

All Souls', Roxbury, Massachusetts.— All Souls' Fraternity has recently held a neighborhood meeting, when guests were present from the unions nearby and a general good time was in order.

Rockland, Massachusetts.— "Our Young People's Religious Union is able to do something; and I see hope of renewing it along lines of activity that

will benefit the whole church as well as the young people themselves." It recently conducted a five cent lunch counter in the church dining room on the occasion of a Sunday School Institute held in Rockland.

Sturbridge, Massachusetts.— "A Young People's Religious Union has just been organized in our church, and we would like suggestions as to how to conduct our meetings. We will indeed be grateful for any information which you can send us."

Ann Arbor, Michigan.— The Y. P. R. U. holds meetings as usual every Sunday evening. Some of the winter topics have been: "Socialism," "The Birth of a Nation," "The Clansman," "Readings from James Whitcomb Riley," "Moving Pictures," "Shakespeare."

Montclair, New Jersey.— "The main event of the month was the annual dinner held in the church. There were about forty of us present. After the dinner and some fine speeches we divided into two groups and enjoyed a game of charades. Yesterday we read Shaw's 'Arms and the Man;' and after a box supper went to the Montclair Theatre where Thomas Mott Osborne addressed a packed house. Our next event is the play, 'The Wages of War,' to be given under the auspices of our players in the church by the Messiah Players from the Church of the Messiah in New York. Altogether the young people are showing an increasing interest in dramatics and steps are being taken to enroll all the available talent for future performances and readings."

Dallas, Texas.— "Mr. Gilmour's interest in our work is a great help to us. Our January meeting was led by an Englishman who gave some very good thoughts on the subject: 'Some Aspects of Patriotism.' On a Sunday evening in February, a Methodist of the milder type, really a liberal at heart, gave an address on the 'Unassailable Man'. Mr. Gilmour will take our next meeting addressing us on 'The Unitarian Movement in Hungary.' We try and keep our leaders strictly among the younger members as much as possible. We are looking forward to a good meeting. We have in mind meetings, with the following subjects: 'Biographical Sketch of Leigh Hunt,' 'Book Review of Mr. Rihbany's *Far Journey*,' and 'Book Review of George MacDonald's novel, *'Robert Falconer.'* The matter of our pledge towards the Field Secretary was again brought up and it was voted to send $25.00. The Y. P. R. U. will have charge of a supper in April or May."

Y. P. R. U. Interest in the Unitarian Service Pension Society

The recent circular of the Unitarian Pension Society says that of its contribution for last year, "Seven Young Peoples' Societies gave $56.00, which is most encouraging, since it is the members of these societies who are in the future to manage our denominational affairs." The secretary further suggests that every society be "officially informed of in every important denominational affair order that the members may be ready later to assume intelligently the management of the denomination. I notice that in the Methodist Church even the children in the Sunday School are all told about the Pension Society and asked to help. No doubt in the same way they are told about missions."

South Middlesex Federation

The mid-winter meeting of the South Middlesex Federation was held at the First Parish Church, Cambridge, Mass., on Friday 18, 1916, over two hundred young people attending. A Dutch supper was served under the direction of Miss Beatrice Darling of Cambridge and Mr. Heath Onthank of Arlington.

Following the supper, the Unity Club of Somerville presented Jerome K. Jerome's "Barbara." This enjoyable one-act comedy was followed by informal dancing until half past ten o'clock.

The Junior Parish of the First Church in Cambridge offered hospitality in a royal fashion, thus giving Unitarian students in Harvard and Radcliffe an opportunity of meeting members of the various guilds in the Federation.

Unitarian Temperance Society

Rev. EDGAR S. WIERS, *President*, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. FRANK L. YOUNG, *Vice-President*.

Rev. CHESTER A. DRUMMOND, *Secretary*, Somerville, Mass.

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William Ewart Gladstone was of the opinion that whatever decreased the accessibility of an evil, decreased the wreckage. The following prohibition studies would seem to support the theory.

One Month of Prohibition

Spokane, Washington

	Jan. 1915 Saloons	Jan. 1916 Prohibition
Total Arrests	497	234
Arrests for Drunkenness	120	38
Disorderly Conduct	83	17

Three Months of Prohibition

Birmingham, Ala.

(OCT. NOV. DEC.)

	1914 Saloons	1915 Prohibition
Total Arrests	4,599	2,742
Drunkenness	999	340
Disorderly Conduct	863	487

Six Months of Prohibition

Arizona (10 Cities)

JULY 1 to JAN. 1

	1914 Saloons	1915 Prohibition
Total Arrests	4,793	2,390
Arrests for Drunkenness	3,043	464

Six Years of Prohibition

Atlanta, Georgia

Average Yearly Arrests for Drunkenness in relation to population.

1902 to 1907 Before Prohibition	1908 to 1913 After Prohibition
1 to 32.2	1 to 67.5

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